

Converting Colors

RGB(213, 186, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(213, 186, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(213, 186, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5BAA5
RGB	213, 186, 165
RGB Percent	84%, 73%, 65%
CMY	0.1647, 0.2706, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.23, 0.16
HSL	26°, 36%, 74%
HSV	26°, 23%, 84%
XYZ	51.7910, 51.9806, 42.9009
YIQ	191.6790, 22.8330, -0.8070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

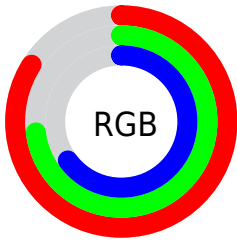
Format	Color
R _Y B	213, 202, 165
Decimal	14006949
CIE Lab	77.27, 6.37, 14.19
CIE LCh	77, 15.551, 65.828
Yxy	51.9806, 0.3531, 0.3544
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292197029 (0xFFD5BAA5)
YUV	191.6790, -13.1527, 18.6985
Hunter-Lab	72.0975, 2.0541, 15.1884

Details

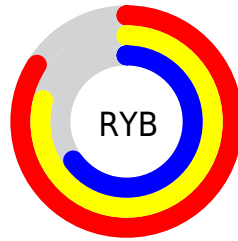
The RGB color **213, 186, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **165, 192, 213**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 242, 220**, and **158, 133, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **213, 174, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 198, 186**.

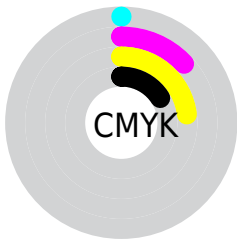
Distribution



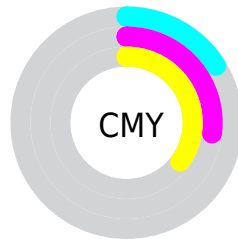
- Red (84%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 186, 165 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 213, 186, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 213, 186, 165

255, 255, 255


 255, 242, 220

 255, 255, 249


 213, 186, 165

 185, 159, 139

 158, 133, 113

 131, 108, 89

 106, 83, 65

 81, 60, 43

 57, 39, 22

 36, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 213, 186, 165


 213, 186, 165

 213, 174, 144


 213, 198, 186

 213, 162, 122


 213, 210, 208

 213, 150, 101


 213, 222, 229

 213, 138, 80


 213, 234, 250

 213, 126, 59

 213, 246, 255

 213, 114, 37

 213, 255, 255

 213, 102, 16

 213, 93, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



221, 182, 175



213, 186, 165



200, 191, 162

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



213, 186, 165



156, 199, 193



197, 186, 214

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



213, 186, 165



165, 192, 213

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



179, 191, 219



213, 186, 165



154, 198, 207

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



213, 186, 165



167, 198, 179



162, 196, 217



212, 182, 203

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



213, 186, 165



189, 194, 165



162, 196, 217



191, 188, 217

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



213, 186, 165



255, 245, 237



213, 165, 192



128, 122, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



213, 186, 165



255, 216, 186



213, 210, 165



107, 101, 96



171, 75, 0



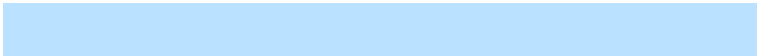
43, 19, 0

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



165, 192, 213



186, 225, 255



165, 168, 213



96, 102, 107



0, 96, 171



0, 24, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 186, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 186, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

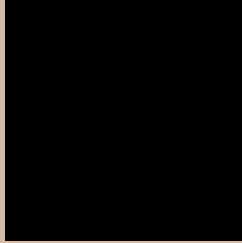
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 213, 186, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 186, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 186, 165.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).


Dichromacy



Original Color
[213, 186, 165](#)

Protanopia
[200, 190, 167](#)

Deuteranopia
[219, 184, 165](#)



Tritanopia
217, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
213, 186, 165

Protanomaly
205, 189, 166

Deuteranomaly
217, 185, 165

Tritanomaly
216, 183, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
213, 186, 165

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
200, 190, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 186, 165 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(213, 186, 165) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 186, 165)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(213, 186, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 186, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 186, 165 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(213, 186, 165) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 186, 165) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 186, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 186, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 186, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 186,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 186, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 186, 165) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
186, 165) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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